Revision to Theory of Higgs Density's Relationship with Temporal Motion and Updated Treatise of Inverse-Mass Neutrino Dynamics

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Introduction

In a publication from 2019, it was stipulated that magnetons may have the effect of inverting the structure of Higgs Bosons within neutrinos, thereby resulting in an inversion of mass and an inversion of temporal direction. While the aspect of that theory which deals with the inversion of mass of the neutrinos (how to go about generating these inversions and the fact of the possibility of this) remains true, other important particulars of the behavior of these mass-inverse particles differ from the concept promulgated five years ago. The purpose of this publication is to revise errors in that treatise which, in light of new information, call for a rare formal correction.

Abstract

The conclusion reached; that inverse mass results in reverse temporal motion; seemed a natural one in 2019 given that the matter we are familiar with has mass and it moves forward in time. If something is moving backward in time from the future; it stood to reason; this motion could be attributed to the inverse mass of the particles in question (principally neutrinos.)

Much more recently, we came to the conclusion that it is actually the amplification of a Higgs field which results in reverse motion in time. Between 2019 and today, this author repeatedly used the metaphor of objects floating upon the surface of a vast ocean to help to illustrate the relationship between the matter in our Universe with relation to the past and future. This matter floats in the present, suspended upon an ever-rising sea of negatively charged empty space. The Higgs Field is actually pushing us down in this metaphor and it's the negative electrical charge which has accumulated to our rear which forces us in the opposite direction despite the Higgs Field's tendency to cause us to "sink." Naturally-occurring Higgs fields do not provide sufficient force to result in reverse-temporal motion, resulting in a collective failure of the physics community (this author included, prior to today) to recognize that a Higgs field was generating this type of temporally-active force. Such a force must be amplified dramatically, as explained in 24 April 2024, if it is to sufficient to counteract the buoyancy provided by the negative electrical energy in our temporal past. Ahead of us, in the fourth spatial dimension, lies positively charged empty space. The mass of matter tends to push it toward the bottom of that ocean (not unlike the way in which dense objects sink to the bottom in a simple fluidic suspension,) but buoyancy keeps lightweight objects afloat. This principle of fluid dynamics, if applied to a fourth spatial dimension, would recommend a major revision to the Standard Model. If density is increased

sufficiently, an object may plunge briefly beneath the surface of the energetic ocean occupying that fourth spatial dimension, not unlike a beach ball which promptly pops back up when forced beneath the surface of the water.

In order for this author's new model of physics which includes descriptions of temporal mechanics of energetic particles and the variable temporal breadth of physical matter to be consistent with other conclusions reached, we must make a crucial revision to one aspect of the 2019 description of the mass-inversion concept. In the seminal 2019 publication on the topic, it was stipulated that mass inversion causes particles to begin moving backward in time. This is the postulation in need of revision.

I am now of the opinion that the actual dynamic of mass-inverse particles with relation to our own position in space-time and their ability to convey information concerning the future entails the particles moving into the future as a result of mass-inversion (at a far faster rate than ordinary matter, which rises only when the level of the ocean of negative electrical charge in our past rises) only to subsequently return information from the future as a result of *a subsequent re-inversion which causes those particles to return to the present time*, not unlike a ballistic missile which fails to achieve escape velocity. Although certain molecules extend into these futures, electrons generally do not, meaning that the mechanisms which lead to these mass-inversion events (e.g. skyrmion lattices) can only exist in the precise present and may not occur in the future. This means that we cannot, for example, send a message to ourselves in the past (primarily because we are no longer in the past to receive the message.) We can, however, emit particles which inform us as to the configuration of matter in the future, not unlike a kind of temporal RADAR. When we generate these specialized neutrinos, we are emitting particles into a future still under construction and receiving information concerning only the configuration of those molecules which have already arrived in the future to the exclusion of those which have not. The more we make these observations, the more we increase the probability of predicted eventualities becoming a reality. This dynamic will be explained at length in subsequent paragraphs.

This hypothesis has the benefit of being consistent with other aspects of the new model and helps to explain how information concerning, ultimately, the configuration of matter in the future (sc. future events) can be observed without "copies" of matter existing at all points in time (as postulated by some incompetent physicists in the 20th Century) or along an entirely flat temporal plane in which matter exists in an infinitesimally narrow temporal footprint, which simply cannot be compatible with observed phenomenon. As has been explained in a number of this author's publications, matter exists at a range of times which center upon the present moment in time, with different compounds, as a consequence of differences in their Higgs Asymmetry, existing in either narrower or broader spans of time at a single time. Electrons may have the singular distinction of being the only particle type which may only exist in the present; the laws of physics prohibit their presence in the past or future. By contrast, neutrinos straddle the proverbial fence that is the present moment in

such as way so as to strongly favor the past and physical matter, by contrast, straddles the fence squarely.

When we consider the dynamics of the modification of the probability of future outcomes, we should think of the dynamics of electricity as it follows the path of least resistance. Electricity, as in the case of a lightning strike, requires a conductive medium. For an electrical discharge, the *presence of something* is required for electricity to be conducted. Very different from the concept of atmospheric drag in which resistance decreases as atmosphere is removed from the path of an object, removing atmosphere from the path of a lightning strike actually increases resistance to conduction.

Taking into consideration that we likely inhabit a Universe in which features molecules which arrive in our future prior to the arrival of others, these fore-running molecules' physical position relative to the physical position of the others which have not yet arrived could be expected to act as a guide for the trailing matter, not unlike the way in which the nose of an aircraft's orientation relative to angular momentum A.K.A. "angle of attack" guides the future trajectory of an aircraft. In the case of temporal mechanics, we are made of mostly H2O but the iron in our blood could be expected to arrive in the future prior to simple water given that it tends to be compounded with proteins in order to support bio-availability (i.e. the compounding of heavy and light elements generates Higgs Asymmetries which lend themselves to this widened temporal footprint.) Water, itself, could be expected to arrive ahead of simple atmosphere (with the exception of carbon dioxide, which would fall somewhere between N2 and H2O.)

Although the energy associated with the emission of these inverse-mass neutrinos toward the future is marginal, these particles tip the scales in the case of myriad quantum interactions in which one of two or more outcomes are possible and these influences can accumulate in order to serve to dictate the future configuration of matter with relation to itself. Thus, there is a divinatory element to the activity of the inverse-mass neutrinos. This type of divination is permissible per the laws of physics, particularly that concept of astrophysics which states that striking, for instance, a near-Earth object with a kinetic-energy impactor a sufficient length of time prior to its expected collision with the Earth can result in a dramatic change in its ultimate distance from Earth at the time when it reaches our planet. If a similar dynamic were at work in temporal mechanics, it could explain how it is possible for relatively large masses to be reconfigured in specific ways in accordance to the dictates of this type of energetic particle. Buried within seemingly chaotic particle interactions in the present are structured, programmatic influences occurring forward of our position in temporal space. These interactions instill the leading temporal edge of physical matter with energy which serves to attract other matter, not unlike a lightning rod which causes probability of certain outcomes to be altered. The inverse-mass neutrinos, importantly, must pass through matter twice: Once, in the forward direction; during which time their role is divinatory (influencing or ensuring a specific outcome through the exertion of force;) and the second time,

after neutrinos re-assume a natural Higgs field and they consequently fall back to the present moment like the proverbial rocket booster falling back to Earth. We may observe those particles directly in order to gain insights into likely scenarios.

As these neutrinos fall back toward our physical-temporal position, their reverse motion could be expected to result in information from this source being inverted in its sequence. This would explain why human precognitives so often report conceptual inversions and event sequence inversions in their visions.

Importantly, this insight suggests that the two forms of time-viewing described in previous publications must work hand-in-glove with one another, rather than separately. However, it should be possible for information to be returned by such particles independent of BECs. Bose-Einstein Condensates, which have wide temporal footprints, do not independently guide future events through the simple fact of their existence nor their entanglement with other such particles. When these particles are collocated with inverse-mass neutrino emitters (the human brain is a natural such emitter,) the BECs provide the inverse-mass neutrinos ('tachyons' if you prefer) with a nearby (in three-dimensional space) object which can act as a forward-deployed data conduit. It is, however, beneficial to entangle these BECs with other particles as energy striking the BECs at a future point could then be translated back through the present-period entangled atom. To understand this concept, think of how a simple medical X-Ray works by measuring the extent to which X-Rays are absorbed by biological tissues with the X-Rays needing to strike a detector which is linked to a (in modern times) computer. The inverse-mass neutrinos are passing through physical matter as they travel into the future and are altered by the matter with which they interact. Those altered characteristics can be converted into electrical signals upon the neutrinos' impact upon the forward-most temporal section of the BECs with the information being instantaneously translated through a pre-established link to an entangled particle in order to enable useful information to be gleaned. The implications are beyond profound, particularly given the divinatory aspect of the technology. A person wielding this technology would be able to open bridges to very specific futures and then slam the door shut on those they do not desire and then may purposefully leave the bridge open when they find a future to their liking.

Conclusion

In summation, an inverse-mass neutrino deployed from a point in space near to a BEC (as in human neural tissue) may pass through a variety of matter between the present moment in time and the forward-most temporal boundary of the BEC. The information gathered can be translated through an entanglement-based link between that BEC and another particle which exists only in the present. This interaction would, furthermore, complete the "bridge" and the fact of the completion of this bridge could be expected to cause other matter to follow the "path of least resistance" with regard to temporal causality. So long as an Einstein-Rosen Bridge is active, the observed future is forced to become reality

by unseen and subtle quantum-mechanical influences. While the possibility of such a dynamic being at play has been speculated about by theorists for some time, the specifics of the mode of generation of these particles, the method for creating these BEC structures and the inter-relationship between the two are original contributions of this author's.